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**DIRECTORY
OF ON-GOING RESEARCH
IN CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY**

1994

**IARC
DKFZ**

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**In collaboration with
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*FAX Reif
• Ritter
• McAlpin
C&B will try to find
out how to account for
the inconsistencies in the
current countries*

[Signature]
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FRANCE

- 297 Saracel, R. 04874
Int. Agency for Research on Cancer, Unit of Analytical Epidemiology, 150, cours Albert Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedex 08, France (Tel.: +33 72738485; Fax 72738575; Tlx 380023 circ f)
 COLL: Boffetta, R.; Riboli, E.; Bertach, H.; Lang, M.; Ahrens, W.; Benhamou, E.; Benhamou, S.; González, C.A.; Mendes, A.; Mariotti, F.; Simonato, L.; Winck, J.C.; Hirsch, A.F.; Trédaniel, J.; Pershagen, G.; Vutuc, C.; Krielenbrock, L.; Jindal, S.K.

Lung Cancer in Nonsmokers and Environmental Tobacco Smoke

A case-control study has been started in 12 collaborating centres in 8 countries to investigate the relationship between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and to other environmental risk factors (occupational exposures, air pollution, diet) and the risk of lung cancer in subjects who have never smoked tobacco. Data are collected by personal interview. Self-reported smoking or nonsmoking status will be cross-checked by interview of spouses in a subsample of subjects. Biological samples (urine and blood) will also be collected in a subsample to obtain biochemical validation of current smoking status. Data collection will continue to the end of 1993 to reach a total of 400 cases and 600 controls. Blood samples are collected from a subgroup of patients. Individual susceptibility to lung cancer will be investigated by measuring genetic polymorphism to enzymes implicated in the metabolism of carcinogens (P450 CYP1A1 and CYP2D6; GSTM1).

TYPE: Case-Control
 TERM: Air Pollution; Biochemical Markers; Diet; Occupation; Passive Smoking
 SITE: Lung
 LOCA: Canada; France; Germany; India; Italy; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland
 TIME: 1989 - 1994
 U.K.
 AUST.

9 - (Canada +
 India)

- 298 Saracel, R. 04883
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 COLL: Boffetta, R.; Andersen, A.; Bertazzi, P.A.; Frantzel-Beyma, R.R.; Olsen, J.; Simonato, L.; Teppo, L.; Westerholm, P.; Ferro, G.; Cherie, J.; Winter, P.D.; Plato, N.

Health Effects of Man-Made Mineral Fibres in the Producer Industry

A prospective study of workers employed in 13 man-made mineral fibre (MMMF) plants from seven European countries was started in 1978. Environmental measurements of MMMF concentration have been carried out by the Institute of Occupational Medicine in Edinburgh, UK. Follow-up through 1982 (Scand. J. Work Environ. Health 12 (Suppl. 1):34-47, 1986) showed an increase in lung cancer mortality (189 observed, 151.2 expected), which was correlated with time since first exposure, but not duration of employment. The increase was concentrated among workers employed in the early technological phase, when no dust-suppressing agent was used. In order to investigate this finding, an extension of the follow-up until the end of 1991 is now in progress. A nested case-control study of lung cancer has been planned. Its aims are: (a) the investigation of the confounding effect of tobacco smoking and other occupational and non-occupational exposures to known or suspected carcinogens. (b) a detailed assessment of MMMF exposure. Feasibility of the case-control study is now under way.

TYPE: Case-Control; Cohort
 TERM: Occupation; Registry; Tobacco (Smoking)
 SITE: All Sites; Lung
 CHEM: Mineral Fibres
 OCCU: Mineral Fibre Workers
 LOCA: Denmark; Finland; Germany; Italy; Norway; Sweden; United Kingdom
 REGI: Denmark (Den); Finland (Fin); Norway (Nor); Sweden (Swe)
 TIME: 1990 - 1994

- 299 Sacco, A.J. 04497
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 COLL: Riboli, E.; Saracel, R.; Hu, M.X.; Gling, L.

Breast Cancer and Reproductive and Endocrine Factors

The aim of the study is to evaluate the relationship between hormonal profiles and breast cancer incidence in premenopausal women. The study uses a case-control approach in a population with a low incidence of the disease. Study group was selected from the population of Guangdong province in China. Incident cases, all premenopausal, were pair-matched to control women on the basis of age

TOTAL P. 023

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